FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1853. [NO. 1893.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for notices less than ten lines.

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will give $2 50 Cash, for Turpentine delivered at our Still at Mory's Garden, until further notice.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Fay. N. C. Sept. 1, 1853. 25 tf

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Fay. N. C. Sept. 1, 1853. 25 tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

TEN CHOICE LOTS for sale at Normal College, near the College grounds. Apply to B. Craighead Leach, Normal College, N. C.

Aug. 15, 1853. 25 2w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of firm of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general MERCANTILE, DISTILLING TURPENTINE AND COOPERAGE BUSINESS

MARY'S GARDEN, on the East side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cross Creek Road, where we have on hand and are receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS—a general assortment, which we offer for sale on reasonable terms as can be had in Fayetteville. All kinds of Country produce, *Turpentine and Tar* will be taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Fay. N. C. July 1, 1853. 25 tf

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, at the Office of the Chairman, September the 1st.

Present: Edward Lee Winslow, Chairman; John Evans, McNeill and Lauchlin Bethune, Esquires.

Ordered by the Board, That an Examining Committee for the County be appointed consisting of Wm. Hodges and Duncan Warden, Esquires.

Certificates to be held by Teachers shall be counted void after the 1st day of January 1854. All who desire to become Teachers in the Common Schools of this County are hereby notified that the Board will meet at the Office of the Chairman on the 19th and 20th days of October next, and that Examinations may then apply. *No Examinations will be held by the Board at any other time.*

Previous applicants must produce a certificate, signed by two respectable persons, testifying as to the character and fitness of the applicant to teach.

Applicants are required to attend at least three Examinations in a year, or a notice will be given as to other periods when Examinations will be held.

No person teaching a Common School can draw the money without a certificate that he or she has been duly examined by the Committee of Examination. Certificates are good but for one year.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Chairman, &c.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25*tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of education is taught in the Institute, and the number of Scholars warrants the belief that no other country furnishes greater facilities for acquiring knowledge.

The expense per annum will not exceed $124 for the most enlarged literary course, and with the usual extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board can be had in the private families of the village much lower.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, Primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2nd class $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

Further particulars the public is referred to our Circulars which can be had by addressing the Secretary or undersigned.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

Black Rock Masonic Academy.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

THE THIRD Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 5th day of September. The Classical Department is conducted under the certificates of Prof. John McClintock, of New Jersey, and Prof. W. H. Allen, President of Girard College, and especially deserves the attention of those who design to give their sons or wards a Literary and Classical Education. Whatever advantage is claimed by the Institution either in its system of instruction or discipline, can be easily ascertained, by any competent person, by an experiment of five months. The Tuition is $7, 12, 15, and 18 dollars per session, according to the grade of advancement. Board can be had in the neighborhood at 6 or 8 dollars per month. For farther particulars, address the undersigned Committee or Rector.

It will be a serious disadvantage to all Students to enter later than the first week of the Session.

J. H. PRITCHET, }
J. O. DANIEL, } Committee.
D. D. ALLEN, }
Rector JAS. G. SEWELL, A. M.

Aug. 15, 1853. 19*1m

Fall, 1853.

WE are now receiving our FALL STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

12,000 pairs Boots and Shoes,

Well assorted; together with a

Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing,

From common to good qualities.

The above comprises by far the LARGEST STOCK we ever offered, and will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or good paper. We will be pleased to show our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, August 19, 1853. 21*3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

THE ASHEVILLE CONVENTION.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes to that paper in glowing terms of the Convention at Asheville. The Convention was largely attended by delegates from Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina.

Of its action, the writer says:

"Mr. Waddy Thomson was elected President of the Convention, who, on taking his seat made a handsome address. Several gentlemen from the different States, were called upon and delivered speeches, all expressing their warm approval of this great enterprize. Most of the speakers declared their willingness to support the road, without regard to particular localities in South Carolina. We have not at hand a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention—but to the best of our recollection, they declared the necessity and great advantages of constructing the Road by the Valley of the French Broad River, to connect with some road in this State to Charleston. Committees were appointed in the four States to apply to the several Legislatures to grant charters in their respective limits. This is all the Convention could do. There can be no doubt from the spirit manifested—the necessity of this union with the West, together with the unbounded advantages of so rich a commerce—that this noble enterprize will be accomplished in a few years. The mountains intervening, cannot long remain a barrier, when so many and favorable passes, are presented by the hand of Nature. This mountain country cannot be surpassed in fertility, beauty and magnificence, by any other on this continent, or any other continent. Let us go up and possess ourselves of its advantages. There is already there a Mount Pisgah—let the only strife be among the rivals, who shall first go up, and look over the rich plains below—a land—won for themselves and secured to their posterity by energy, industry and perseverance."

RAIL ROADS AND THEIR EFFECTS.—The New York Express says that there are twenty-one hundred miles of rail road in running order, and a thousand more under contract or in practical contemplation in New York.

The Erie Rail Road, extending 460 miles from the City of New York into the Forests of the Western portion of the State, has effected wonders. In that part of the State, there are miles and miles of territory lately uninhabited except by beasts and birds. But this road, says the Express, has added thousands of people to the western end of the State already, and the just multiplication of numbers is only a foretaste of what is to come. It has made villages and towns, as well as farms and people. Mills, factories, and workshops spring up wherever the railroad goes; just as churches and schoolhouses follow in the footsteps of American civilization. More than three millions of acres of land are there, and every settler upon these acres is benefited by just such a public improvement as this. We travelled with one man from Buffalo to Elmira, whose errand was to make an immediate contract for bringing to the New York market, over the Erie Railroad, for himself and associates, *eighty millions of feet of lumber*, and he was but one of many."

In Michigan, early in 1852, there were but two railroads in operation; the assessed value of property being $21,526,957. In 1853, the assessed value had risen to $76,735,495, being an increase of over 250 per cent. in less than two years. Of this increase about $13,000,000 were in the twelve counties through which the railroads passed!

Such are the effects of internal improvements in other States. Let them stimulate us to similar exertions, and the tide of emigration and prosperity will be turned to and not from the good old North State.

PACIFIC ROAD.—Col. Benton has published two letters from his exploring expedition, showing that the explorers have reached the Great Colorado River and found the country good for a railway and for settlement.

By the way, whilst politicians are squabbling over the merits of the various routes for this great road, we notice that a company for the purpose of building it is already organized. Northern Capitalists have organized a company for building a road from Vicksburg, Miss., to the Texas line—the Texas Legislature has chartered a company to continue the road to El Paso, and granted for that purpose 3,840,000 acres of State lands.—These two roads united, will be 957 miles in length, more than half the distance to the Pacific Coast.

It is also said, that a great Pacific Rail Road Company, at the head of which are Erastus Corning, Simeon Draper and other capitalists, is organizing in New York. The object is to provide a substantial six feet guage road from New York to the Pacific Ocean, running through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico and California. The estimated cost is $100,000,000, which is to be the capital of the Company. It is said that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have offered to build 100 miles each, on the route above described, and to take in payment fifty per cent. cash, twenty-five per cent. in the bonds of the Company, and twenty-five per cent. in its stock.

REMINISCENCES.—We received on Tuesday a batch of Washington and New York papers which had been wandering about the country for some weeks past. They are full of the returns from the North Carolina Election. Hurrah for progress.

Monsieur Henri Herrise, a native of Paris, has been appointed Instructor of the French Language in the University.

DOUBTFUL PRAISE.—Locofoco papers generally give Gen. Pierce's inaugural credit for the boldness with which the American authorities interfered in favor of Martin Kosta at Smyrna, and say that under President Fillmore's Administration no such interference would have been attempted.

Be it so. We are inclined to think that the condemnation of President Fillmore is in fact the highest praise, whilst the commendation of President Pierce is really depreciation. It is no sign of wisdom to make claims which cannot be sustained, and no sign of cowardice to abide by the laws of nations and respect the rights of others.

We can see no claim which Kosta had upon this country's protection. He saw none himself, and boldly denied any such claim, declaring that he was not an American citizen, and that he intended to live and die a Hungarian. And indeed, the naturalization laws require that after declaring his intention to become a citizen, the foreigner must reside in this country for five years without interruption, before his citizenship is perfected. It is not pretended by any one that Kosta had taken up his residence in this country at all, whilst it is admitted that he had gone back into territory which he was permitted to leave only on condition of perpetual absence.

Such being the facts of the case, we rejoice to believe that the Whig Administration of Mr. Fillmore would have countenanced no such interference. And we regret that any Administration, Whig or Locofoco, is so far forgetful of the interest and duty of the country as to sanction proceedings which might involve us in an unjust war with a foreign power.

We have quite enough to do to attend to our own affairs, and it is none of our business to attempt the propagation of our opinions by force of arms in Europe, or to meddle in the settlement of European questions with which we have nothing to do. "Submit to no wrong and do none; submit to no insult and offer none," should be our motto.

THE SAME OLD TUNE.—The Washington Union adopts as editorial the following paragraph from the Savannah Georgian:

The War of the Allies upon the Administration.—"The abolitionists of the North," says the Savannah Georgian, "and the federal whigs, *alias* 'republican citizens,' of the South, exhibit much the same zeal, and much the same malignity in the war which they are waging upon the administration of General Pierce. The editor of the Boston Liberator is altogether as bitter, but we doubt whether as unscrupulous, as the editor of the Savannah Republican. The abolitionists attack directly in front; southern whigs keep up a fire in the rear. The attack is simultaneous from both quarters."

We have rarely seen a falsehood so unblushing and impudent. It is utterly disproved by the Union itself, whose columns day after day, are filled with denunciations, not of the abolition wing, but of the old Union Democracy of the North, who charge abolitionism upon the President and his organ; who aver most truly that the whole patronage of the government is devoted to the sustenance of the Van Burenites and to the suppression of the National Democracy who stood by the Union and the Compromise in the struggle of 1850.

"But whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad"; and in its mad blindness the Union publishes in the same issue the following extracts from the Rochester Daily Advertiser showing the real character of the Northern warfare against the Administration:

"It seems that an old established paper—the Washington Union,—formerly a journal of much standing and influence, is now following in the wake of the National Era, and is fast assimilating with it as *a genuine abolition paper.*

"The course and tone of the Union for some months, and the obvious sympathies which control its columns, *clearly indicate its affinities with abolitionism.*

"This favor and regard for free-soil and abolition journals by the Washington Union is not without its significancy. It shows *that the conductors of that paper are turning free-soilers* as fast as that can be done in a southern climate, and that with them *abolition has ceased to have any terror or repulsion; and that, in their estimation, it is the true policy to abolitionize the democratic party under the lead of northern free-soilers.*"

The Advertiser is a leading journal of the Union Democracy of New York and it is with such presses as the Advertiser, that the Southern Whigs join in warring against the Administration. North and South there is the same complaint—that the government has fallen into the hands of free soilers and secessionists. And North and South, the orators and presses of those factions are united in defence of its acts.

YELLOW FEVER.—The fever, we rejoice to say, is decreasing at New Orleans. On Friday last, there were 110 deaths; and for the week ending on that day, the deaths were 955—814 of yellow fever. The decrease, as compared with the preceding week, is over 600.

The Bulletin, says, however, that it must be borne in mind that there are from twenty to twenty-five thousand of our people who have gone through the acclimating process, or have died, and the diminution of deaths do not bear a corresponding proportion to the decrease of subjects. We regret to learn, also, that the scourge is now extending very generally among those who are not subjected to the discomforts and privations which are supposed to be the main provocations and auxiliaries of the disease, and, in several instances, it has been attended with peculiar virulence and malignity. The editor of the Bulletin knows of three cases, near neighbors, who had been taken down, one of them had lived in New Orleans twenty-eight years without leaving the place, and the other two were confident that they had been duly acclimated by having had the fever in former epidemical years.

At Mobile, the yellow fever is said to be on the increase. On Friday last, there were 37 deaths.

IS THE WHIG PARTY DEAD?—Who says so? Men, says the Baltimore Patriot, "who never kept faith with it while they supposed it to be existent, and who feel no generous sorrrw, now that they wish to believe it dead. Men who never understood the need of such a party—the unavoidable need of the party, so long as there is an opposition requiring its remedial counteraction. The opposition say that we are dead men—but when did they acknowledge us to be anything more than "serried corpses, strong in mimic life."

The Whig party dead? No, gentlemen, not so long as the Constitution stands exposed to the Vandal assaults of our modern innovators—not so long as the basest pandering of demagogueism calls for antidotes and purgation, at the hands of a party whose continual aim is to elevate the national sentiment and purify parties of all sordid and selfish aims. The Whig principles, like electricity, pervade the social atmosphere—they are as necessary to the future of the country, as they have been effective and beneficial in the past. Unhappy selections of men cripple the party—but they do not weaken the principles—and the fact itself is the strongest proof of the truth of our position, viz: that the party exists once is suspended while an unpopular man is at its head—but reinvigorated as soon as occasion calls for its saving, sanative help."

Well and truly said. The Whig party, according to our opponents, has died and been buried several times in the course of the last twenty years. But somehow it has managed to come to life again and thrash its opponents quite as often as it has been beaten. There will probably be another resurrection in 1856.

From the Southern Farmer.

WASHING CLOTHES OF ALL KINDS MADE EASY.

I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and, altogether, we have two grown women, two half-grown girls, and a negro fellow, to serve us as lot servants. Three days of the week used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and often when the service of the girl was needed, they were found drawing water or replenishing the fire for the washers. Judge then our joy, if you can, when a kind old friend instructed us how to have our washing done in six hours by one hand. I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and I hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi:

1st. On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart as washday, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs of clear water, (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing,") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, got for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) 3/4 it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two teaspoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing. Now pass no judgement, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hand of a selfish person, and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

For making the Soap:

Take six pounds of Potash,	75
Take four pounds of Lard,	50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin,	25
All amounting to	$1 50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for $1 50.

OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

North Carolina Railroad.—The Directors of this Road held a meeting in this City on Wednesday last. We learn that all the members of the Board were in attendance.

We have made inquiries as to the result of their deliberations, and have learned that the workshops of the Road are to be established at some central point on the line—in Alamance, as is supposed. This is all we could learn about the matter.—*Spirit of the Age.*

North Carolina Conference.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will commence its next session in this City, on Wednesday the 9th November next. Over 100 ministers are expected to attend. Bishop Paine will preside. We understand the Pastor of the Church is making arrangements for their accommodation. As usual, a large number of visitors will be in attendance.—*Spirit of the Age.*

We saw a day or two since some good indications of copper ore from a shaft on the Edwards land, 6 miles west of this place. If any body thinks that the "copper fever" has ceased in this country, he is mistaken. The new indications are favorable and hopeful, and the old mines sustain their reputation for richness and abundance of ores.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

MARRIED,

At Aspen Grove, Wake county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., Mr. ISAAC PROCTER, of Raleigh, to Miss ELIZA JANE, youngest daughter of Benj. Marriott, Esq.

DIED,

Near Floral College, on the 31st ult., Mrs. ANN KELLY, aged 55, wife of Mr. James Kelly, of Robeson. The deceased had been painfully afflicted for eight months, which affliction she endured with uncomplaining patience, and died rejoicing in full hope of an eternal home in Heaven. She has left many relatives and a large circle of acquaintances who are sorely bereaved at their loss of a kind friend, and an affectionate mother. May this dispensation of Providence be blessed to their future good.—[Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1.—Sch'r Alice with passengers and goods for sundry persons.

Sept. 2.—Sch'r Fanny Lutter'oh, with goods for Jones & Lett, J D Brown & co, Murchison, Reid & co, C D Nixon, Murphy, McKorie & co, J W Powers & co, A & C S Johnson, J T Council & Cain, S F Dickson, J A McColeman, N King, E L & J A Pemberton, E J Hale & son, C A McMillan, N Gibson, Hall & Sackett, P P Johnson, H & L J Lilly, A Johnson & co, H N Munroe, F H Jones, R Mitchell, S W Tillinghast, W F Moore, G W Lawrence, A A McKethan, J M Rose, Cook & Johnson, Troy & Marsh, J G Cook.

Sept. 4—Sch'r Rowan, with goods for J Kyle, E L & J A Pemberton, C D Nixon, N Gibson, Jones & Lett, C S Johnson, A M Johnson & co, J W Baker, B Rose, W F Moore, Graham & Little, J & T Wadhill, J O Boon & co, P P Johnson, J A McColeman, S W Tillinghast & co, J T Council & Cain, J W Powers & co, J G Cook, H A London, H L Myrover, Hall & Sackett, H N Munroe, G W Lawrence & co.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Hunt's Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64 1y

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 276m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell ex. Dougald Campbell.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.

August 15, 1853. 25 6t

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 2000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perticular Saw, for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17 3m

S. N. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90 6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, picked, washed and oiled, and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudices; they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 54 miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 260*

FALL GOODS, 1853.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL STOCK; the following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

155 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee;
50 bbls. Refined, Granulated and Crushed Sugars;
5 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar;
10 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 bbls. Mackerel.—*New;*
1000 lbs. Scotch Snuff, Eagle Mills, and very small bladders;
700 lbs. Sup. Carbonate Soda;
50 kegs Extra White Lead;
4 tons Swedes Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Gunny, Dundee and light Bagging; Rope and Twine; Nails; Hollow ware; Hardware, Well buckets; Pails; Brooms; Buckets; &c.

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, Kerseys, Lindseys, Negro Blankets, and a large lot Shoes and Boots, will be sold very low. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Aug. 22. 21*2m

LOOK AT THIS!

Deep River Navigation—Fair Haven, Moore County.

THE undersigned having purchased the Hancock Mills, at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and having built a Bridge across the River and nearly finished repairing his Mills, wishes to purchase FIVE OR TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, and will obligate himself to pay cash at Fayetteville prices.

He also expects to keep continually on hand a supply of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Salt, Dry Goods, with all such things as may be needed, at such prices as will give satisfaction to customers. And as it is directly on the road to Fayetteville, he hopes that people living up the country will pass that way.

HARRIS TYSOR.

August 26, 1853. 23*3t

Notice to Contractors.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

(NORTH CAROLINA.)

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the "Western Rail Road Company," in the town of Fayetteville, until the tenth (10th) day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the Western Rail Road, from the Cape Fear to Deep River.

Plans, Profiles and Specifications of the work, together with quantities of the same, will be ready for exhibition at the Engineer's Office in Fayetteville from and after the 20th day of September, at which time and place blank proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be ready for distribution.

The Company reserve the right to let the road in such quantities and manner as in their opinion the best interests of the same require.

D. G. MAC RAE, President.
J. P. GOODSELL, Chief Engineer.

August 29, 1853. 25*4t

LAND SALE.

IN accordance with a provision of the last Will and Testament of Duncan McNair, dec'd, the subscribers will expose at public sale on the premises, at the late residence of said Duncan McNair, dec'd, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, situated within a half mile of Floral College, of which fifty acres are cleared, including a choice selection of Fruit trees. The Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, potatoes, &c. There are on the premises a small dwelling, together with necessary out buildings. The residue of the land is heavily timbered with oak and hickory, and embraces several eligible situations for building. The location is pre-eminently healthy; the water pure and pleasant.

The sale will be positive, and take place Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock M.

DUNCAN McPHATTER,
A. D. McLEAN,
Executors.

August 21, 1853. 23*4t

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell her LAND, (250 acres,) lying on the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, 16 miles from Fayetteville; well timbered, and well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton. Those wishing to buy will please come and see for themselves.

SARAH COBB.

August 24, 1853. 23*5tpd

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the Road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings, new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.

J. B. McNATT.

August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built, and never failing stream.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 acres of LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, and 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, of which 125 are cleared and well adapted to the production of Corn and Cotton. The tract, besides, includes valuable Swamp land, easily cleared, and which by trial has been found to produce equal to the best River land.

On the premises is a good dwelling; a saw and grist mill, with an extensive custom, and which can be made to run all the year; a good Georgia gin and an excellent screw, both new.

The Woodland is well timbered, and to Timber and Turpentine getters holds out extra inducements. Terms liberal.

Any information concerning the land given by applying at Jno. H. McMillan's, Esq., or to

JAS. A. McNEILL, Montpelier, N. C.

August 15, 1853. 19*2wp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

R. S. Gillispie *ex.* James F. Gillispie, P. W. McDaniel and wife, and others.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1853.

IN this case, it is ordered, that Neill Graham be appointed Guardian, ad item, to Franklin Gillispie, Martha J. Gillispie, Elizabeth Gillispie, Joseph Gillispie, and Richard B. Gillispie, infant defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter W. McDaniel and Sarah R. his wife, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Peter W. McDaniel and wife to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity at Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday after the fourth in March, Anno Domini, 1853, and of American Independence the 78th year.

23*6t] J. C. WOOTEN, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity—At Spring Term, 1853.

Sarah Yates, widow of Luke Yates; **Absalom Powell;** Calvin, Francis, Robert Yancy, and **Oliver Powell;** Lucy Baldwin; Joseph C. Lee, Guardian of Dougald F. McMillan, a Lunatic; William L. Kelly, John Kelly, Samuel Cox and wife Nancy; **Luke J. Yates;** Marvin D. Godwin and wife Margaret C.; Sarah M., Jas. W., John, Doctor E., Mary A., Martha J., Joseph D. and Brady F. Yates, the last seven of whom are minors and sue by their next friend Dr. F. Williamson; John Byrd and wife Elizabeth; Eleanor Yates, an infant, by her guardian Francis Floyd; John Yates; Joseph C. Lee and wife Helen Sophia; Chester Rockwell and wife Caroline,

AGAINST

James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, on this the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1853.

21*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE POLICY OF THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION.

What is to be the foreign and domestic policy of the Pierce administration, is now more a question of doubt than ever. Indeed, there seems to be no matter of public policy about which men differ, that the Pierce administration has come to any decision on, or if they have individual or collective opinions, they fear to express them. We had in the speech delivered by Mr. Secretary Davis at the banquet in Philadelphia, what sounded to every ear as a very emphatic and decided declaration in favor of the government making the Pacific railroad: and he added to his assurance of his own opinions, that he spoke also for his "honored chief," President Pierce, who was then sitting by him. Mr. Secretary Guthrie frankly endorsed the declarations of the speech, and all seemed clear. But then came explanations, revisions of the speech, and objections and expressions of doubts and fears, from one organ or the other, so that now no one can say what course President Pierce will take or recommend on the subject, in his message to Congress at the session which commences next December—indeed, it would be unjust to him, to suppose that he knows himself what he will then have to say, if he says anything. The signs, however, all indicate that he will say nothing; or if he does, that he will speak in words that will allow him "to keep the word of promise to the ear, but to break it to the hope" as well to those who are opposed as to those in favor of the government embarking in the enterprise of making the road. In fine, whatever is said then, like that which is said now, will allow of explanation that will make it signify "nothing," however "full of sound and fury" it may come upon the ear.

But this equivocating neutrality and changing policy does not show itself only in the Pacific rail road business. It manifests itself in all matters, where difference of opinion can be entertained.—It is just now prominent in regard to two appointments of foreign ministers. It has been a long time since Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, was recalled, and his recall was predicated, of course, on the fact that the President had selected a successor—we say, *of course*, because we are unwilling to believe that even President Pierce would so act as to leave the country without an official representative in France, in these exciting times in Europe—and yet no successor has been selected—or rather, no one commissioned to take the place. A selection, it is hardly doubtful, was made by the President, being that of Mr. Dix, one of the leaders of the free-soil faction in New York; but he has been scared out of appointing him. The following is the last semi-official announcement about it, which is made in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

"*The French Mission.*—This important diplomatic post has been kept open quite long enough, by the difficulties, personal or political, which have prevented the appointment of a successor to Mr. Rives. Mr. Rives was recalled early in the Spring, and it was then doubtless intended to fill his place immediately. It is now certain that the President will not appoint Mr. Dix. But there is every reason to believe that Mr. Francis B. Cutting, of this city, will be speedily appointed. Indeed, it is stated by friends of Mr. Cutting's friends, that he expects to receive the commission in a few days, with orders to depart immediately.

"The appointment of Mr. Cutting will leave a void in the delegation to Congress from this city, and to obtain a man of equal ability and influence in his place may be a matter of some difficulty.

"It has been supposed by some, that the President would offer the French Mission to Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia; but there is little ground for the conjecture. Mr. Cobb left the city some days ago, for his residence in Georgia, and with no sign or invitation to stop in Washington. It is believed by Mr. Cobb's friends, that he would not accept the post, if tendered to him."

This would seem to be conclusive that Mr. Dix is not to get the appointment; but who can say what a day will bring forth, when such uncertain men as President Pierce and his cabinet, whose opinions change with every political breeze, have to decide what shall be done?

And so with the Minister to France, so with the Minister to China. Mr. R. J. Walker was appointed to the latter post a long while ago, and the appointment, it was said, was made in haste, because the crisis of affairs in China demanded that our government should have a representative there. That was all right—we should have a representative in China—but have we? No, for from it. Mr. Walker was appointed and he remains stoned, and after an interval of weeks or months the Union announced officially, his appointment—but there the business stopped. He has not yet gone—and now we have a report that he is not going! The N. Y. Courier says:

"It is a little singular that the Union should officially announce the appointment of Hon. R. J. Walker to the Chinese mission at the very time when it first becomes known that he has declined it, and is about to engage in undertakings the very opposite of diplomatic employments. Mr. Walker is a wide-awake sign whatever of going to China. The state of his health, and the imbecility of the Government as evinced in its failure to furnish him any suitable means of conveyance, alike preclude his departure upon that mission. We learn, however, that Mr. Walker will bring his admitted talents to bear for the interests of the country in a different sphere, but in a not less effective manner."

This was said last week; and following it came an announcement in the Washington Star that Mr. Walker had arrived in Washington, and would certainly go to China! When he goes, we shall then have no doubts—but till the ship departs with him, it is impossible to say what he will do; it is a thing ther uncertain why it is, or how it is, that the appointment has been kept in such an equivocal position, when every interest of our Government, as the representative of the people, can have in the affairs of China, demands that we should have a representative there.

We could give other prominent instances of indecision in the President—arising from doubts or fears as to what policy the administration should pursue, in appointments as well as measures—but it is needless to designate them particularly—for bring up any case that admitted of doubt, and you see that the *fox policy* as the fable explains it, controls President Pierce and his Cabinet in all things. And what is the fox policy, you ask? Here is the fable:

The lion called the sheep to ask her if his breath smelt. She said, "Ay," and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf, and asked him. He said "No," and he tore him to pieces for a flatterer. At last he called for the fox, and asked him. "Truly," said he, "I have got a cold and cannot smell."

Mr. President Pierce and his Cabinet are, therefore, suffering with a cold—and it affects all the other organs, so that they can neither smell which is right, see which ought to be done, or hear to determine what policy they should pursue or what course to take.

After the elections that are now pending in several of the States, the cold may go off, and then, perhaps, finding out which of the factions that support it, is the strongest, there may be held show in doing what may most advance their political and party popularity.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The statement of the New York Courier that Mr. Walker has thrown up the mission to China was noticed by the Union yesterday, but was not contradicted, so that the public is left to infer that the statement is true. The Union favors us with no explanation of the cause of Mr. Walker's relinquishment of the mission, but in lieu thereof abuses the Whig Administration for leaving to its successors so defective a steam navy. The Courier, we think, did the present Administration injustice in attributing to "imbecility" the not furnishing a war steamer to convey Mr. Walker to China, because the public service had required the employment of all the disposable national steamers on other duty; and, as we have before had occasion to remark, the Government found it exceedingly difficult, and not until after many months' delay, to man the steamers placed in commission. Although the Secretary of the Navy is, according to a Washinton letter-writer for the Richmond Enquirer, "*doing wonders* to build up a steam navy," still it is not the work of a day; and, not doubting that he is doing his best, these "wonders," according to the same writer, consist merely in having "advertised for proposals to repair the steamer San Jacinto." It is not less unfair, however, for the Union to blame the Whig Administration for not bequeathing a more efficient steam navy to its successor; and the reproach will appear singularly unfortunate when it is recollected that for our most efficient steamships—nay, for almost our entire steam navy—the country is indebted to Whig Administrations. If it is not as efficient as it ought to be, the the blame belongs to the Democratic party, which had the control in Congress during the last four years, and refused to grant the appropriations asked by the Executive to put the Navy on a more respectable footing.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

It was once said by a great commander—Prince Eugene of Savoy—that the most successful generals have been those who have at once been raised to command, without ever having been employed in the petty calculations and manœuvres which engage the attention of an inferior officer. We suspect that the same principle holds true in American politics. The great tactics of statesmanship will, in general, be best understood by those who have not had much practice in drilling party squads.

Franklin Pierce was for twenty years previous to his election to the Presidency of the United States, by general consent, the best party manager in New Hampshire. He had an agility, an adroitness, and an address that peculiarly fitted him for the training of the political militia of a small state; and it was he, more than any other man, that kept New Hampshire steady to the Democratic party every successive year through five administrations. But, in the capricious vicissitudes of fortune, Franklin Pierce awoke one morning last March and found himself at the head of the nation; and from that day success has forsaken him. The man who could wheel his regiment with such precision on the banks of the Merrimac is no sooner promoted to the chief command, than, without a single demonstration upon the part of his enemies, he manœuvres himself and his party out of every inch of fighting ground. His very first act was to renounce all principle in the selection of his Cabinet officers by choosing them with special reference to the diversity of their principles, thus constructing his administration upon the idea of a systematic discord. His next was to inaugurate himself with a sonorous address which no two men in the country understood alike. His next was to appoint two subalterns down to the lowest grade from men who were most bitterly opposed to the Baltimore manifesto which elected him. His next was to play a tantalizing game of fast and loose with certain important offices like the Ministry of France, the Envoyship to China and the Consulship to London. His next was to make an expedition to New York in company with the two most brilliant of his staff, and on the way suffer one of them to trumpet forth the extremest doctrine of free trade and the other to make proclamation of a robber policy towards friendly nations that led to go back to Pagan Rome for precedent. His next was to issue, through his organ at Washington, a ne exeat bull; but, after all, this meant nothing. His next was to join those who are in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, and make a show in favor of the greatest enterprise of the day—the Pacific Rail Road. His next was to wheel about and turn his back upon the whole project. From the first day of Genl. Pierce's rule nothing but division and vacillation have prevailed in the conduct of our national affairs. Not a single new policy has been marked out. Not a single negotiation of importance has been brought to an end, or even so far as we know, materially forwarded. There is nothing to denote that this Administration has not fallen into absolute lethargy, except the baneful throes of its own factions.

Washington has proved to General Pierce, the Charubusco of his political career. His management of party interests in New Hampshire, had won him considerable credit—credit, much the same both in kind and degree, as that gained by him in carrying the New England regiments through from Vera Cruz to Puebla. But in a wider field and higher command, where things are done by sweep and not by detail, where are required the comprehensive glance, the quick, strong glance of judgment, the fertility of resource, the power of combination, energy, boldness, determination, supreme presence of mind, self-reliance, invincible constancy—all those high qualities out of which nature makes master-spirits, which no art can acquire and no expertness counterfeit—Franklin Pierce falls and flounders. Who does not know, who does not see as vividly as he sees any object in the natural world, that Franklin Pierce is not the same *sort* of a man as the Andrew Jackson whom he professes to follow? —that there is as much difference between the two as between Gen'l Tom Thumb and the Napoleon Bonaparte whom General Tom Thumb personates?

We do not willingly write in this strain. Our readers will bear us witness that we have heretofore uniformly treated the Administration with liberality—with far more consideration, most of them will think, than it merited. We have seen enough of party misconduct to free us thoroughly from party prejudice. We are disposed to judge those in power with all the charity that truth can justify. But we cannot blind ourselves to the ill effects of a divided and feeble Government without settled principles, without known maxims of policy, without weight of personal character, without any bond of union or ground of confidence, fruitful in nothing but the spirit of discord and treachery, and subsisting for nothing but the establishment of weakness and confusion. Such an Administration cannot but tell most unhappily upon the dignity and interests of the country both at home and abroad.

The Hon. George Poindexter, ex-Governor of Mississippi, died at Jackson, in that state, on Monday night.

The dandy who was "struck with an idea" was not seriously injured, as the weapon was a very slight one. Such an accident is not likely to happen to him again.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

Election of President by the House of Representatives.

One of the latest extracts from Col. Benton's book, published by the New York Evening Post, is in relation to the election of President by the House of Repreresentatives in 1825. After speaking briefly of the remarkable and protracted contest of 1800–1801, between Jefferson and Burr, which finally resulted in the choice of Jefferson and defeat of Burr, Mr. Benton proceeds:

The second Presidential election in the House of Representatives was after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and under the amended constitution, which carried the three highest on the list to the House when no one had a majority of the electoral votes. Gen. Jackson, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and Mr. William H. Crawford were the three, their respective votes being 99, 84, 41; and in this case a second struggle took place between the theory of the constitution and the democratic principle, and with eventual defeat to the opposers of that principle, though temporarily successful. Mr. Adams was elected though Jackson was the choice of the people, having received the greatest number of votes, and being undoubtedly the second choice of several States whose votes had been given to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, (at the general election.) The representatives from some of these States gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, upon the argument that he was best qualified for the station, and that it was dangerous to our institutions to elect a military chieftain—an argument which assumed a guardianship over the people, and implied the necessity of a superior intelligence to guide them for their own good. The election of Mr. Adams was perfectly constitutional, and as such fully submitted to by the people; but it was also a violation of the *demos krateo* principle; and that violation was signally rebuked. All the representatives who voted against the will of their constituents lost their favor, and disappeared from public life. The representation in the House of Representatives was largely changed at the first general election, and presented a full opposition to the new President. Mr. Adams himself was injured by it, and at the ensuing Presidential election was beaten by General Jackson more than two to one—178 to 83. Mr. Clay, who took the lead in the House for Mr. Adams, and afterwards took upon himself the mission of reconciling the people to his election in a series of public speeches, was himself crippled in the effort, lost his place in the Democratic party, joined the Whigs, (then called National Republicans,) and has since presented the disheartening spectacle of a former great leader leading, at the head of his ancient foes in all their defeats, and lingering on their rear in their victories. The Democratic principle was again victor over the theory of the constitution, and great and good were the results that ensued. It vindicated the masses in their right and their power, and showed that the preamble to the constitution, "We, the people, do ordain and establish," &c., may also be added to administration, showing them to be as able to administer as to make that instrument. It reestablished parties upon the basis of principle, and drew new party lines, then almost obliterated under the fusion of parties during the "era of good feeling," and the efforts of the leading men to make personal parties for themselves. It showed the conservative power of our Government to be in the people more than in its constitutional authorities. It showed that they were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It assured the supremacy of democracy for a long time, and until temporarily lost by causes to be shown in their proper place. Finally, it was a caution to all public men against future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.

It is no part of the object of this "Thirty Years' View" to dwell upon the conduct of measures, except as showing the causes and consequences of events; and, under this aspect, it becomes the gravity of history to tell that, in these two struggles for the election of President, those who struggled against the democratic principle lost their places on the political theatre, the more voting members being put down in their States and districts, and the eminent actors forever ostracised from the high object of their ambition. A subordinate cause may have had its effect, and unjustly, in propitiating the public mind against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They had been political adversaries, cooperated in the election, and went into the Administration together. Mr. Clay received the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Adams, and this gave rise to the imputation of a bargain between them.

It came within my knowledge, (for I was then intimate with Mr. Clay,) long before the election, and probably before Mr. Adams knew it himself, that Clay intended to support him against Gen. Jackson, and for the reasons afterwards averred in his public speeches. I made this known when occasions required me to speak of it, and in the presence of friends of the impugned parties. I went into the newspapers upon the information of these friends, and Mr. Clay made me his acknowledgments for it in a letter, of which this is the exact copy:

"I have received a paper published on the 30th ultimo at Lexington, in Virginia, in which is contained an article stating that you had, to a gentleman of that place, expressed your disbelief of a charge injurious to me, touching the late Presidential election, and that I had communicated to you unequivocally, before the 15th of December, 1824, my determination to vote for Mr. Adams and not for General Jackson. Presuming that the publication was with your authority, I cannot deny the expression of proper acknowledgments for the sense of justice which has prompted you to render this voluntary and faithful testimony."

This letter, of which I now have the original, was dated at Washington city, December 6th, 1827, that is to say, in the very heat and middle of the canvass in which Mr. Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and when the testimony could be of most service to him. It went the rounds of the papers, and was quoted and relied upon in debates in Congress, greatly to the dissatisfaction of many of my own party. There is no mistake in the date or the fact. I left Washington the 15th of December on a visit to my father-in-law, Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where Mrs. Benton then was, and it was before I left Washington that I learned from Mr. Clay himself that his intention was to support Mr. Adams. I told this at that time to Col. McDowell and any friends that chanced to be present. I told it as my *belief* to Mr. Jefferson on Christmas evening of the same year, when returning to Washington, and making a call on that illustrious man at his seat, Monticello; and believing then that Mr. Adams would be elected, and, from the necessity of the case, would have to make up a mixed cabinet, I expressed that belief to Mr. Jefferson, using the term, familiar in English history, of "*broad bottomed;*" and asked him how it would do? He answered, "Not at all—would never succeed—would ruin all engaged in it."—Mr. Clay told his intentions to others of his friends from an early period, but, as they remained his friends, their testimony was but little heeded. Even my own, in the violence of party, and from my relationship to Mrs. Clay, seemed to have but little effect. The imputation of "bargain" stuck, and doubtless had an influence in the election. In fact, the circumstances of the whole affair—previous antagonism between the parties, actual support in the election, and acceptance of high office—made up a case against Messrs. Adams and Clay which it was hardly safe for public men to create and to brave, however strong in their own consciousness of integrity. Still, the great objection to the election of Mr. Adams was in the violation of the principle *demos krateo;* and in the question which it raised of the capacity of the *demos* to choose a safe President for themselves. A letter which I wrote to the representative from Missouri, before he gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, and which was published immediately afterwards, placed the objection upon this high ground; and upon it the battle was mainly fought and won. It was a victory of principle, and should not be disparaged by the admission of an unfounded and subordinate cause.

This Presidential election of 1824 is remarkable under another aspect—as having put an end to the practice of caucus nomination for the Presidency by members of Congress. This mode of concentrating public opinion began to be practiced as the eminent men of the revolution, to whom public opinion awarded a preference, were passing away, and when new men, of more equal pretensions, were coming upon the stage. It was tried several times with success and general approbation, public sentiment having been followed, and not led by the caucus. It was attempted in 1824, and failed, the friends of Mr. Crawford only attending it—others not attending, not from any repugnance to the practice, as their previous conduct had shown, but because it was known that Mr. Crawford had the largest number of friends in Congress, and would assuredly receive the nomination. All the rest, therefore, refused to go into it; all joined in opposing the "caucus candidate," as Mr. Crawford was called; all united in pointing the intrigue and corruption of these caucus nominations, and the anomaly of members of Congress joining in them. By their joint efforts they succeeded, and justly, in the fact though not in the motive, in rendering those Congress caucus nominations odious to the people, and broke them down. They were dropped, and a different mode of concentrating public opinion was adopted—that of party nominations by conventions of delegates from the States. This worked well at first, the will of the people being strictly obeyed by the delegates, and the majority making the nomination. But it quickly degenerated, and became obnoxious to all the objections to Congress caucus nominations, and many others besides. Members of Congress still attended them either as delegates or as lobby managers. Persons attended as delegates who had no constituency. Delegates attended upon equivocal appointments. Double sets of delegates sometimes came from the same State, and either were admitted or repulsed, as suited the views of the majority. Proxies were invented. Many delegates attended with the sole view of establishing a claim for office, and voted accordingly. The two-thirds rule was invented, to enable a minority to control the majority, and the whole system became the mere means of a few designing politicians to subserve the will of the people, having from it more control over them in nomination than the sole power of kings have over the farthest the child who has been forced to obey them. Rotten as it is put at as any other thing in the power for which—because it is the nomination—it is worth a bribe—becomes the cardinal point of the party, from the necessity of uniting upon the strongest party, and from the disposition of the party leaders to get to the House of Representatives to help each other to the Presidency, and from the anxiety of the people to be represented there by the men of their choice. This is the rock on which the Presidents, produced by both parties now, have split—not only from the college of electors to which the constitution entitled it, and from the people to whom the practice, under the constitution gave it, and from the House of Representatives which the constitution provided as the safe substitute, but has gone from an anonymous, irresponsible body, unknown to law or constitution, unknown to the early age of our Government, and of which a large proportion of the members composing it, and a much larger proportion of interlopers attending it, have no other view either in attending or in promoting the nomination of any particular man than to get the elected who will enable them to control the public purse, who will give them a key to the public crib. The evil is destructive to the rights and sovereignty of the people and to the purity of elections. The remedy is in the application of the democratic principle, the people to vote direct for President and Vice President, and a second election to be held immediately between the two highest, if no one has a majority of the whole number on the first trial. But this would require an amendment of the constitution, not to be effected but by a concurrence of two-thirds of each House of Congress and the sanction of three-fourths of the States—a consummation to which the strength of the people has not yet been equal, but of which there is no reason to despair. The great parliamentary reform in Great Britain was only carried after forty years of continued, annual, persevering exertion. Our constitutional reform, in this point of the Presidential election, may require but a few years; in the meanwhile I am for the people to *elect* as well as *chuse* their candidates, and for a reference to the House to choose one out of three presented by the people, instead of a caucus nomination of whom it pleased. The House of Representatives is no longer the small and dangerous electoral college that it once was: Instead of thirteen States, we now have thirty-one: instead of sixty-five Representatives, we now have above two hundred. Responsibility in the House is now well established, and political ruin and personal humiliation attend the violation of the will of the State. No man could be elected now, or endeavor to be elected, (after the experience of 1800 and 1825, who is not at the head of the list, and the choice of a majority of the Union. The lesson of those times would deter imitation, and the democratic principle would again crush all that were instrumental in thwarting the public will. There is no longer the former danger from the House of Representatives, nor any thing in it to justify a previous resort to such assemblages as our national conventions have got to be. The House is legal and responsible, which the convention is not, with a better chance for integrity, as having been actually elected by the people, and more restrained position, by public opinion, and a clause in the constitution from the acceptance of office from the man they elect. It is the constitutional umpire; and, until the constitution is amended, I am for acting upon it as it is.

The idea has been suggested of requiring all railroad companies to insure the lives of their passengers at a reasonable rate. On the London and Liverpool railway, passengers can insure their lives for £1,200 sterling at three pence, for £1,000 at two pence, and for £500 at one penny.—This plan secures the greatest caution on the part of the directors and conductors of the road, by the necessity of guarding against pecuniary loss. It also affords some provision for distressed families in case of unavoidable accidents.

Mrs. Partington says that nothing despises her so much as to see people who profess to expect salvation go to church without their purses when a recollection is to be taken.

Fall Goods.—Our merchants are now busily engaged in receiving and opening their supplies of fall and winter goods. We invite our friends from the country to come in and see what can be done for them. We have never bought anything in New York by the wholesale, and therefore cannot speak of that matter, but we are confident, from the little experience we have had, that dry goods can be purchased by the retail about as cheap in Fayetteville as in New York. And it is quite reasonable that they should be. Our merchants do not have to pay the enormous rents which so greatly diminish the profits of the New York merchant; the help of our merchant costs him vastly less, and living is much cheaper here than in the great metropolis. These advantages added to the facilities of transportation which Fayetteville possesses, (water transportation throughout,) enable our merchants to retail at very moderate advances. Owing however to the abundance of money, and the great stimulus given to productive industry by the settlement and rapid development of California, Australia, &c., we believe that almost everything goes at a pretty high figure.—*North Carolinian.*

Preparations for the Fair.—We are happy to be able to say that every thing is going on well. The grounds are being enclosed, and the necessary buildings are in the course of erection.

We learned, in conversation with intelligent farmers from Franklin, Wayne, and Warren, a few days since, that those Counties will be well represented in the Fair. We hope to hear the same of every County in the State. We are not sanguine enough to expect a very magnificent display at the first Fair, for it is a new enterprise, a novelty which will owe its interest mainly to the energy of a few. But it is a beginning, and each succeeding year will add to its value and attractiveness. Certainly, there is no deficiency of material. It is a flattering fact, that North Carolina produces, within herself, the staples of every other State in the Union, *and is the only one that does it!* The barley and potato of Maine, and the sugar and cotton of the South, find somewhere in her borders a genial climate, while in mineral wealth she is of course unrivalled.

We shall urge this subject again and again upon the attention of the people. *Bear in mind the State Fair on the 18th of October.*

Raleigh Register.

News from Mare.—Our information derived from various reliable sources, assure us of a rise in the Cape Fear River of fully 25 feet on last Tuesday. Some of the corn fields on the low grounds were overflowed, and materially injured where they were not swept off. The Rice crops lower down, have not suffered on this account. It is now about the middle of the harvest, and if no very heavy freshet occurs within a few weeks more, a full average crop may be expected. The yield is, we learn, very good.

Wilmington Journal.

Riot at an Anti-Slavery Meeting in New York.—The New York Anti-Slavery Society held two public meetings at Metropolitan Hall on Sunday. In the afternoon about 1,500 persons were present, and speeches were made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth, (a colored woman,) and others. At night a still larger crowd was present, with the evident intention on the part of some to have a row, which soon commenced by the speakers being greeted by hisses, shrieks, &c. Miss Stone was hissed down, when Hon. E. D. Culver attempted to speak. This was the signal for renewed hissing and all sorts of noises, which continued until the lights were put out and the leaders of the meeting had disappeared.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson recently delivered an oration at Syracuse, a portion of which he devoted to "Women and Reform." The people of Syracuse are annually annoyed by Women's Rights, and other isms in Conventions, and there was, therefore, a peculiar fitness in the rebuke which the distinguished speaker has so forcibly and pithily expressed in the following paragraphs:

"Every age has furnished its self-constituted, restless, buzzing reformers, who regard society as an organized evil, and hence have essayed to uproot and reconstruct it according to their own Utopian schemes and dreamy speculations. Hitherto, fortunately, these moonstruck conceits have been confined to the idle, vicious and demented; but now, unhappily, we have many of a different class, and of diversified characteristics, big with the spirit of some social reformation which is to exterminate from our land every real and imaginary ill. And lamentably foremost and most conspicuous in the performance are respectable females, who, finding the relation of wife, mother and sister too tame and spiritless to engage their attentions and command their solicitude, have unsexed themselves, left the home-hearth cold and desolate, and, with ideas and costume alike elevated, are struggling to stand at the head of this motley crusade, that, like Peter the Hermit, they may rescue the holy land where woman's rights are entombed from the grasp of the infidel man. Nor is this all. The ultima thule of perfection is not to be attained until the supremacy of kindredism is vindicated and established; until both sexes shall pursue the same vocations in common; until the barriers which nature erected between colors and races, in physical developments and dissimilar tastes, shall be prostrated by amalgamation; nor, finally, until entire communities shall dine together from one universal platter and cleanse their linen in a common tub.

"By the interposition of a kindred genius and similar class of modern seers, the teachings of philosophy, too, have been rendered useless through the occult process of spiritual manifestations, and Divine revelation superseded and rendered useless by the receipt of later intelligence from the land whither we are hastening. The immortal, yet obedient and convenient spirits of the departed appear like the shade of the ancient prophet on the summons of some modern witch of Endor, and reveal what is doing on the other side by plying spiritual knuckles upon substantial and material things! Pitiful, humiliating, and shameless delusion! the green-room where tragedies are rehearsed to be enacted in the mad-house; in its influences corrupt, sensual, and devilish, at variance with every process of reasoning, subversive of the common delicacies and decencies of life, and in derogation of all religion, revealed or natural.—Its heresies are more theatening to the cause of morals than the libertinism of the worst ages, and more hurtful to the cause of religion than the works of Paine and Voltaire sown broadcast among the people. While we can look with indulgent compassion upon the humiliating mummeries of heathen idolatry, a people whose mission is to inculcate the principles of civil and religious liberty, and whose government rests upon their virtue and intelligence, should rescue their history from contamination, and hoot all such impositions beyond the pale of society."

According to the Cincinnati Railroad Record sixty millions bushels of corn are raised in Ohio every year. The average crop is thirty-seven bushels to an acre.

"Pray, Miss C.," said a gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?"

"How stupid!" replied she; "is it not natural that a lady should like a good *offer-sir!*"

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Happening at the Carriage Factory of A. A. McKethan, Esq., a few days since, my attention was attracted by a very large Box.

On inquiring, I ascertained from Mr. McK. that an that it contained a Buggy of his manufacture which he was on the eve of shipping to Texas, via Wilmington and New York. The Buggy was ordered by one of Cumberland's sons, whose home now is in the State of Texas.

On inquiring, I learned from Mr. McK. that that he has in his employ between 70 and 80 hands, who are daily employed in making various kinds of Carriages, and that within the last year or two he has had orders from some one or more other distant States.

He politely conducted me through his establishment, and I was surprised at the systematic order that exhibited itself in every shop we entered.

In addition to the large amount of finished work on hand in the '*Sale Rooms*,' there are in 8 or 10 different apartments through which each piece of a carriage has to pass.

I think he said he had over one hundred sets of wheels finished—except ironing—and that carriages of different kinds were being built to suit them, and were in the same advanced state as the wheels.

After witnessing the order and system that prevails in every department of Mr. McK.'s business, we are not surprised at his success and on understanding his means of inspecting every piece of work in its gradations to a finished job, we understand why it is that so few complaints are ever made about his work.

He informed me that his brick building was 130 feet in length by 35 in breadth, and two stories high; and that he has now in it, and is filled with lumber and timber suited to his business, that has been seasoning for several years.

May he go on and prosper. My Fayetteville and Cumberland and the adjoining counties continue to patronize an establishment of industry, energy and industry, until it is now one of the Fayetteville, and the largest Carriage Factory the South.

A TRAVELLER.

The Lumber Trade of Savannah.—We [illegible] from the Annual Prices Current of the Savannah Republican the following statistics in regard to the Lumber trade of Savannah:

"The Lumber trade of Savannah, during the past year, has been much increased above that of the preceding year. We annex a table of the trade for the last twelve years.

EXPORTS OF LUMBER & TIMBER FROM SAVANNAH.

Year ending September 1,		
" " "	3	[illegible]
" " "	4	[illegible]
" " "	5	[illegible]
" " "	6	15,000,000
" " "	7	[illegible]
" " "	8	[illegible]
" " "	9	[illegible]
" " "	1851	[illegible]
" " "	1	[illegible]
" " "	2	[illegible]
" " "	3	[illegible]

"The increased [illegible] vance in prices but there is every reason to believe that the amount in any year will be as much increased over the previous year as it does over the last."

Production of Maple Sugar in the United States.—Of the twenty-seven States in which sugar is manufactured, the

Maine produced lbs.	1,502,15[illegible]
Vermont "	5,117,[illegible]
New York "	1,927,[illegible]
Pennsylvania "	2,218,[illegible]
Virginia "	[illegible]
Ohio "	[illegible]
Michigan "	[illegible]
Indiana "	[illegible]

These are the largest productions. Vermont makes by far the largest quantity in proportion to its territory.

Besides the above, [illegible] the United States of 40,000,000 gallons of maple molasses.

A Brilliant Meteor [illegible] ton, on Thursday night. It lasted about a quarter of an hour, was preceded by a light of moderate brightness, which [illegible] northern part of the firmament during the evening, and the phenomenon consisted of a ball of white and glowing flame, almost equal in intensity to that of the moon, and [illegible] times the breadth of that luminary. A similar phenomenon was witnessed in the city of Newark, N. J., on Friday night.

When the streets of Indianapolis were in a perfect glare of ice, a lady pedestrian lost her balance and fell. A genuine son of the Green Isle, on assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed, "Faith, ye must be a lovely *good* lady to fall on the Blessed Book teach us that it is the *right stand* on slippery places?"

George Spriggs, aged upward of [illegible] years, hanged himself in his orchard at Vernon, New York. He thought he was ripe.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, [illegible] and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a [illegible] latto, five feet four or five inches high, [illegible] two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, colored, about the same height of Martha, took with her two male children, Lewis and [illegible]

The above negroes formerly belonged to [illegible] George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Wm. [illegible] The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson [illegible]

FLEET R. PITTMAN.

September 6, 1853.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

A desperate case of Scrofula cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Heydon, of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Agent for the sale of Holloway's medicines in South Wales, states that Thomas Evans, in the employ of Mr. Charles Thompson, of Berambulla, was afflicted for years with scrofula in the neck, and his body was covered with a peculiar kind of pimple, of which exuded a watery mucus. He had been at considerable expense in trying various medicines without any good effect: he then used Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which in a short period so entirely cured him, that he has continued in the most perfect health to the present time.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States and Canadas, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each; or wholesale of the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1853.

STEAMERS ON CAPE FEAR.—Messrs. Rush & Orrell, of this place, have built a new Steamer—"The Sun"—for the Cape Fear River. The Sun is propelled by 2 engines, 32 horse power each, will run in 13 inches water, is 118 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 4 feet deep, in the hold. Whole length 128 feet—breadth, 28 feet.

Mr. Lutterloh has refitted the "Barnett," and changed its name to the "Alice," now making regular trips between this and Wilmington.

For particulars, see advertisements in this paper.

STATE FAIR.—We learn with much pleasure that Messrs. McKethan and Whitfield are preparing vehicles for exhibition at the Fair. We trust that their example will be followed by all our other citizens who manufacture articles suitable for exhibition.

We understand that the Telegraph Wires to the South of us have been down for a week past. The heavy freshet in the Pee Dee has prevented repairs.

THE AUSTRIAN PROTEST.—The Austrian Government has issued a Protest against the late interference of the American authorities at Smyrna in behalf of Kosta. The Protest is founded upon the following statements:

1. The commander of the United States ship of war St. Louis threatened his Imperial Majesty's brig, the Hussar, with a hostile attack, levelling his guns against the latter, and announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual, detained on board, and whose nationality was contested between the agents of the two governments, was not surrendered to him at a certain hour, he would take him by force.

2. This act of hostility was committed in the port of a neutral Power, the friend of the two nations. No doubt the threat to attack the ship of a foreign State, and which carries its flag, is nothing less than a menace of war.

The Protest quotes from the Laws of Nations and the U. S. Constitution to show that the right to make war is expressly reserved to the nation, or the sovereign representing it; and from Wheaton's International Law, to show that hostilities cannot be properly exercised in the jurisdiction of neutral powers, friendly to both parties.

We suppose the Protest will be followed by a demand for reparation, unless such a demand has already been made at Washington.

THE KOSTA AFFAIR.—The consequences of Ch[illegible]'s interference at Smyrna are beginning to attract public attention. The Austrian Protest, weak and commonplace as it is, will, it is said by Austrian journals, be followed by a demand for satisfaction for the alleged insults offered by Captain Ingraham to the Austrian authorities.

On the other hand, the Boston Post and the Washington Union, apparently speaking by authority, declare, "that Kosta is entitled to the protection of the United States; that the Austrian officers committed a gross outrage, piracy and kidnapping of one IN TOTO of an American citizen; that by subsequent acts they persisted in and aggravated that outrage; that Kosta must be surrendered with ample reparation; that the laws of our citizenship must be established and respected by the European powers, one and all; and that the administration of Gen. Pierce will not decline the responsibility."

Now if these papers can be regarded as speaking for the Administration the two governments will be directly at issue. If the U. S. government regards the affair in the light alleged, any satisfaction to Austria would be laughed at. The Austrian government demanding an apology from us for an unjustifiable interference, would as a matter of course reject the President's demands. A war or a back-out would of course ensue.

We are not inclined to think, however, that the affair will result in hostilities. The Washington Union has an unfortunate habit of going off half-cocked. Or rather the Administration has a habit of using the Union as a feeler of public sentiment, and without regard to the Union's own feelings, the Administration either ratifies or condemns its manifestoes as after-developments of public opinion may seem to require. That opinion, in this case, will doubtless be uninfluenced by the Union's views, and whilst it may negative any satisfaction to Austria, it will doubtless equally forbid any demands upon that Government for the release of Kosta who is clearly without any claim upon our protection. The American passport which Kosta held, *prima facie* evidence to Captain Ingraham of American citizenship, may be used as a justification of that Commander's interference; the well known fact that Kosta is *not* an American citizen will forbid any demand for his release.

Our people it is true are fond of a little blustering, and indeed are not disinclined to an occasional fight if anything can be gained by it. But in a war with Austria we have nothing to gain and everything to lose. She has no territory whose annexation might satisfy the Anglo-Saxon lust for conquest, no commerce to be seriously injured, and her situation is almost inaccessible. Such reasons, to say nothing of those which *should* influence our conduct towards other nations will doubtless direct the public opinion against war and *prevent it*. For however fond of bluster the democracy may be, and however anxious the Administration *really* may be for a fight, the issue of Mr. Polk's successful yet disastrous war with Mexico will scarcely encourage them to engage in one which could result in no advantage and would almost certainly do us much injury.

RALEIGH.—The real estate in this City is assessed at $704,375. The City tax for the present year is $4,574 87½.

ROBESON COUNTY.—See advertisement of the Superior Court Clerk with reference to change of the time of Superior Court session.

It is now reported that the French Mission has been offered to Gen. Cass.

A HARD TIME OF IT.—Whilst one cannot fail to be amused at the manner in which the Washington Union is conducted, the treatment to which it is subjected by the Administration and the party is really pitiable.

That paper is kept pretty full of laudatory articles of the members of the Administration from the President down. If the President takes a walk, it is chronicled by the Union and made the occasion of a laudation of his democratic simplicity. If he goes to church, the same paper has an article, stating the manner in which he arrived, and the events of his progress—and announces as something extremely wonderful that he went into the edifice without parade, sat down like other people, and after service went home just as other people did! If the Secretary of the Navy advertises proposals for stationery or for repairs of a vessel, the fact is announced with the accompanying remark, that the said Secretary "is doing wonders"! An order from the Post Office Department, a circular from the Treasury Department, a fillibustering speech from the Attorney General, or a States Rights speech from the Secretary of War, is put in print with a column or so of fulsome adulation of the making-order-out-of-chaos propensities of those very respectable but not very strong minded Cabinet officers.

And what return does the Union receive for all this? Alas for the ingratitude of republics! Its panegyrics are laughed at by the Whigs; its political doctrines are scoffed at by the Southern Locofoco press as tending to consolidation and extravagance, and by the Northern Locofoco press as leaning most decidedly to abolitionism; whilst to crown the whole, the subjects of its laudation, who make foolish speeches which the Union is expected to, and does, defend, change their minds most suddenly and unaccountably, force the Union to eat its, or rather *their* own words and bear all the blame, as if it had originated the foolish speeches which it very charitably defended!

To say nothing of numerous similar occasions, a case in point is furnished by the Union of Friday, which replies thus to some remarks of the N. Y. Courier upon the course of the Administration with regard to the Pacific Rail Road:

"The Courier's last specification, is that 'the attitude of the administration towards the Pacific railroad *has changed* from favor to hostility.' This statement is really too gross an attempt to impose upon the public. It is untrue in *every word*. It is wholly untrue that the administration has ever stood in an attitude of favor towards the Pacific railroad as a government measure. It is wholly untrue that the administration now stands in an attitude of hostility to the Pacific railroad. It is wholly untrue that the administration has ever [illegible] on that question, because it is untrue that the administration has ever *taken* an attitude upon it. If the Courier supposes that the administration will *hereafter* take some attitude towards the Pacific railroad, and wishes to guess what that attitude will be, then we advise that journal to study carefully the President's political record, to see what principles he holds in regard to such a question, and then to consider for itself what would be the wisest practical application of those principles in view of the existing condition of the country."

Well, that beats the renowned Sam. Patch! Less than three weeks ago, the Union was publishing article after article in laudation of the road, of the Davis and Gurlarie speeches, and the "honored chief's" nodding of his head in favor of the Government's building it. The Richmond Enquirer and the Virginia Locofoco press had the independence to abuse the Union, the President, and the Secretaries for their course, and the Southern press pretty generally, though it said nothing about the higher powers, kicked the Union most unmercifully. Enough was said to show that the plan would not go down. The Secretaries' speeches were forthwith revised and explained, the nodding of the President's head or hat satisfactorily accounted for, the blame thrown upon the Union, and that paper forced to come out with the declaration that the Administration never favored the scheme, and to intimate that the President's whole previous course was opposed to it!

The Union had better abandon the organ and surrender the keys to some more experienced performer.

WARNING TO THE SOUTH.—The following letter from MAZZINI, Kossuth's great Captain, and the head of all the revolutionists in Europe, was read at the last meeting of the New York Anti-Slavery Society by Mr. Lloyd Garrison.

The Southern Democracy who are disposed to take up the quarrels of all the "victims to European tyranny" would do well to consider the treatment they are to expect from the "victims" when made victors by their aid.

JULY, 7, 1853.

"*My dear Friend:* You go to the United States; you will see Lucretia Mott, Garrison, and others who like them are engaged in the noble task of promoting the abolition of slavery throughout America. Will you shake hands with them for me too, and tell them how much I do sympathize with their aim and efforts? Theirs is a noble task; let them pursue it as old Goethe said, without haste and without rest; with calmness and constancy, as befits a noble cause; with element love towards men and unbending adhesion to principles, as befits noble souls; and let them be blessed, for they will achieve their purpose with all true worshippers of God and Liberty, to whatever land they belong.

"And let them never forget that what makes this struggle a sacred one is that they fight not for an interest but for a principle; that the principle is a general one, embracing all creatures stamped with the image of God, and blessed with aspiration towards an ideal of truth and goodness; that white slavery is sin in the eyes of God, and ought to be in the eyes of man, as much as negro slavery; and that, while we deeply and openly sympathize with all efforts tending to the emancipation of the latter, they ought to deeply and openly sympathize with us, engaged as we are in a perilous and equally sacred struggle for the emancipation of those millions of white Italians and other slaves *whose voice would be a powerful protest in favor of Abolitionism*, were they not deprived of liberty, the free utterance of their thoughts, right of associating, self-education, and every thing that has been decreed by God to man.

"*Let them think that the causes for which we struggle and bleed are one single cause*, not only in principle but, in the means of success. Let them, whenever circumstances will allow, lift their voice in defence of the oppressed nations of Europe and help them. Our problem must have a universal solution, or it will have none. *The cause of the Austrian corporal must fall together with that of the planter, or neither will.*

"We are the sections, the regiments of one army. We may be entrusted, by the circumstances under which or the land in which we live, with distinct operations; but the same banner ought to spread over us all, and we ought from time to time to commune on the same ground.

"Tell your friends these things, and remind them that *Europe, once free, would not leave them alone in the struggle.* Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italians would be twenty-four millions of *Abolitionists tendering support to their American brothers.*

JOSEPH MAZZINI."

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept., 4, 1853.

I have often heard the remark made, and several times during my present trip to the North, that Southern people were in the habit of extending more hospitality to strangers than their Northern brethren. It may possibly be so; I will not pretend to say positively that it is not. For more strangers congregate at the North, and where there are so many it begets a habit of comparative inattention to any. And, however we may think otherwise, we are not near so hard worked a people as our Northern friends at least those of them who are engaged in any active business. From what I see, and hear, I am satisfied that the most laborious merchant in Fayetteville may be called an idler in comparison with the labor performed by nine-tenths of the men of business in this place. They make fortunes here, it is true, with great rapidity and facility—those of them who make fortunes at all; but by 45 or 50, where many have accomplished that grand object, by laying up from a hundred thousand to a million of dollars, both mind and body are often sadly out of order, in consequence of over work. Want of time, therefore, is another obstacle to the extension of much courtesy to those who visit the North. But I am satisfied that human nature is very much alike in all climes. The inclination to acts of kindness and friendship exists here quite as much as with us. It often manifests itself in gifts of large sums of money, (as in the present case of New Orleans, for instance,) simply because of the want of time to show it in another mode.

If I could refer without impropriety to some instances coming under my own observation during the past month, I think I could show how fully the inclination to hospitality exists here, and how generously it is carried out. Even in the cold region of Canada, we received the most cordial greeting, and constant attention, simply upon a letter of introduction from one family to another. And since we left Saratoga, a fortnight ago, we have, (except my own two or three days in Philadelphia,) given up our quarters at the St. Nicholas, and spent the whole time in the families of friends in Hartford, Staten Island, and Brooklyn, and have invitations for a fortnight to come, if we were at liberty to stay so long away from home. And all this from those with whom I have no business connection, to make it their interest to be polite to us.

Long drives into the country, with which our friends have favored us, have enabled us to see something more than the piles of brick and mortar of which the cities are composed. The beautiful valley of the Connecticut, the varied scenery of Staten Island; the elegant region between Brooklyn and the ocean, including that most lovely spot, Greenwood Cemetery, have all been visited with delight. The three last are within an hour's sail or ride of New York, and yet how few of all those who come here on business are willing to spare that hour from the busy haunts of the city, to see Nature in her loveliest aspects! A few visit Greenwood, it is true, and it is a rare treat to do so, for man cannot look upon the last resting place of his fellow man,—made beautiful by art and by the hand of affection, but still more by Nature,—without profit in those things which are of more value than merchandize. But there is Staten Island, to which Ferry Boats ply every hour of the day, abounding with more of beautiful and varied scenery than any other ten miles within my memory. Beautiful drives, by superb residences of every style of architecture, with grounds highly cultivated and adorned, lead to elevated spots from which are taken in at one view the ocean, the whole Bay, with its thousand steamers and vessels of every size, the cities wherein reside a million of people, the villages, the improved country for many miles, and the half dozen Forts by which the entrance to the city is guarded.—These are views worth the expenditure of time and money, and yet we should probably never have given them a moment's thought but for the kind attentions which enabled us to see them in company with friends familiar with all their beauties.

Yesterday afternoon we took a ride on Long Island, from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton, about seven miles. Besides the beauty of the country, we were on the margin of the Bay the whole distance, and it so happened that four of the magnificent sea steamers left New York at the same time for Liverpool, Charleston, Savannah, and Norfolk, and we kept side by side with them to the Narrows. The Pacific, also, from Liverpool, passed up in full view, besides many other steamers and sail vessels. The scene was a rare one to a landsman. After visiting Fort Hamilton, a strong fortification at the Narrows, which is also protected by Fort Lafayette, and will be still further guarded by an immense fort now in process of construction on the opposite side, we returned by way of Greenwood, taking a short drive within its enclosure. It has been much improved since I was there last, as may be supposed when I mention that 500 men are constantly employed on the grounds. One of the most noticeable monuments which we passed, was a very fine one, about 25 feet high, erected by the N. Y. Firemen to the memory of their brethren who perished in a fire in 1843. It is surmounted by the statue of one of the unfortunate victims, in the attitude of rushing from a burning building with an infant in his arms. This was a true representation of an incident in his life, where he saved a child at much personal risk, and afterwards perished in performing his self-imposed duty in a subsequent fire.

I intended, when I sat down, to write an account of a visit to an extensive manufactory of Floor Oil Cloths, at Elizabethtown, N. J., where 80 men are employed. But I have no more time. I hope to be at home almost as soon as this reaches there, and this will probably end my letter writing.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia arrived at New York on Friday with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

The Eastern question is still unsettled but regarded as out of danger.

Mr. Soule was at Paris. Mr. Buchanan has been presented to the Queen.

Cotton market quiet, but no decline quoted. Breadstuffs active and advancing.

THE YELLOW FEVER, at New Orleans, is on the decline. On Wednesday last 53 deaths, and on Thursday 48.

At Mobile it is increasing. On Wednesday 37 deaths.

The origin of the fever at New Orleans has been traced to a vessel from Rio de Janeiro.

ELECTIONS.—One hundred and four towns in Vermont give Fairbanks, Whig, 14,410, Robinson, Loco, 13,230, and Brainard, Freesoil, 4,930 votes. The Senate is Whig. To the House, 64 Whigs, 59 Locos, and 15 freesoilers, have so far been chosen. The liquor question was mixed up in the Vermont election.

Later returns from Texas leave the Governor's election still in doubt; but it is supposed that Pease, Loco, is elected.

The next annual meetings of the Baptist State Convention, Baptist Bible and Publication, and Education Societies, will be held in Newbern on the 15th of October next. A general meeting of the Trustees of Wake Forest College is expected at the same time and place, for the purpose of electing a President.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.—The St. Louis Republican is informed that Gov. Stevens, who is surveying (under authority of Congress) what is called the Northern route, will report against its practicability. The Republican is in favor of the Central route.

Late English papers announce the death of Sir George Cockburn, the British Admiral who destroyed Washington City in the war of 1812.

LEGAL DIGNITY.—We mentioned last week the Cincinnati meeting for the purpose of impeaching Judge Flinn. The leading spirit of the meeting was Mr. Jolliffe, attorney for the remanded slaves.

The Judge and the Lawyer met next morning, and the former knocked down the latter, beat him and stamped him, until he was arrested by the Marshal! The Judge was taken before a magistrate and bound over to answer at a future day.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a late number of the Spirit of the Age, requesting its publication and inquiring whether any other Editors in North Carolina can say as much; and if not, why:

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

The present number closes the fourth volume of the "Spirit of the Age," and of it can be said what of no other publication, in this State, would be truth, viz:—Editor, Publishers and Subscribers are all square! With near *five thousand* subscribers, all have paid up like men, and are free from the stings of conscience that *should* follow all who owe the Printer!!! We have, therefore, no *dues* to make; but on the contrary, would gratefully return our thanks for the kindness and promptitude we have received at the hands of this noble-hearted ship's crew, on all occasions. "Heaven's blessings attend them."

We do not suppose that there is another paper in North Carolina with so large a circulation. But the reason is plain. There are fifty or sixty political papers in the State which divide the public patronage. The Spirit is the only Temperance paper, and adopts besides the system of clubbing at low rates which ensures it a large list and prompt payments.

WATERMELON.—A letter from Bladen tells us of a Watermelon, raised by Mr. F. M. Wilkinson, weighing 49½ pounds. Our correspondent forgot that the proof of the melon is in the eating, and that in the matter of watermelons the *pulling* should be mutual.

A FILTHY CITY.—The New York Herald publishes the following table showing the number of dead animals, amount of Butchers' offal, &c., removed from the City during the month of August 1853:

Dead Horses,	577
" Cows,	69
" Dogs,	883
" Cats,	111
" Hogs,	14
" Sheep,	6
Tons butchers' offal, &c.,	1308
" of other nuisance,	277
" of refuse bones, &c.,	62
Pounds diseased mutton,	1499

A filthy place! And yet the New York papers speak of the removal of filth as bearing no proportion to what is allowed to remain!

GOOD.—The New York Tribune has formally dissolved its connection with the Whig party.

NEW YORK, September 8.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer Bay State, from Boston for New York, burst her boiler this morning, severely scalding some dozen persons, among whom were Mr. DeWolf, of Chicago, and Mr. Warren, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. No one was killed. The accident was caused by the cap of the cylinder flying off, driving the steam into the ladies cabin.

BOSTON, September 8.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A locomotive to a train of empty cars exploded last night at the junction of the Georgetown and Newburyport railroad, shattering the engine to pieces and killing the fireman, Mr. Spofford, of Georgetown. The train was just about to take on board a picnic party of five hundred persons.

The New York Courier makes the following pertinent remarks in regard to the Fishery question: "It was understood that this matter was carried by the last Administration, before leaving office, to the very verge of settlement. If it has been forwarded since, we should like to know, and the whole country would like to know, its present position. The general impression certainly is, that this matter is now further from settlement than ever; and the apprehension is universal that in consequence of the unadjusted state of the dispute, and in fulfilment of the warnings given last winter by the New England Senators, there will be, before the end of the season, a collision between some of the fishing vessels and one of the English men of war, that will greatly aggravate the difficulty, and perhaps render a peaceful settlement impossible."

MARRIED,

In Warren county, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. John B. White, President of Wake Forest College, Mr. WILLIAM G. SIMMONS, of Montgomery county, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Henry A Foote.

DIED,

Yesterday, Mrs. MARTHA WARDEN, relict of the late William Warden, Esq. Whether in her Church or in her ordinary intercourse with society Mrs. Warden has been long regarded in this community as a lady of exemplary piety and profound intelligence, ready and safe as a counsellor and friend; few, if any, were more respected and beloved than she.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which the citizens of Fayetteville are respectfully invited

Near Hillsborough, on the night of the 2nd instant, JANE D., youngest daughter of Francis N. and Elizabeth D. Waddell, aged 20 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 12.

BACON—	9½ a 9¾	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	25 a 26
CANDLES—E.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 12½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	10 a 10¼	SEED—	
Prime,	9¾ a 9¾	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9 a 9¼	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	13 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	12 a 14	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	33 a 35
Brd. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 50 a 5 60	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 00 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 80	Crushed,	9½ a 10¼
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	8 a
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—$2	1 a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Not much change to notice in the market since our last, except a considerable advance in Flour, see quotations. Coffee rather higher. No Cotton in market. Turpentine has advanced, quoted at 3 15. Spirits 55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—virgin and yellow dip 3 70 to 3 75, and higher rates demanded. Spirits 55½ to 56, holders asking 58. Tar 2 75. Bacon, hog round, 10 to 11, hams 12 to 12½. Lard 12½ to 13. Timber—Sales of two or three rafts at $10 to $11.

At Baltimore, Spirits of Turpentine 60 to 65.

At New York, cotton dull. Flour advanced, and Breadstuffs generally active.

At Charleston, cotton market dull. Corn 62. Bacon, sides, 9; shoulders 7½ to 8.

Total receipts, 3,241,071 against 3,032,815 bales last year. Increase, 208,256.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 7.—Schrs Triton and Susan Canon from Charleston. 8.—Schr Henry Lee from Charleston. 9.—Schr Mary Isabella from Norfolk.

Miss M. Bingham will resume her School on the first Monday in October.

Particular attention will be given to the use of the Globes. Drawing and Painting will be taught.

Sept. 12. 27-6t

EDUCATION.

THE SELECT School for Boys, on Rowan street, will be opened again on MONDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER next, at the following rates: The primary branches $4, for English Grammar, Geography, &c. $6, and for the higher English branches and Languages $7, per quarter (of Eleven weeks)—charged from the time of entrance, no deduction only for protracted illness.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the patronage heretofore received, and promises to do all in his power to advance his pupils in acquiring a good substantial education. A particular regard will be paid to the morals of his pupils.

D. S. WILLIAMS, Instructor.

Sept. 12, 1853. 27-3t

STEAMER HENRIETTA.

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

Fall and Winter Stock, 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into CASH as soon as possible, in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 27-tf

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

A. M. & C. S. Johnson

RESECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

in the south end of Arey's buildings, next to the State Bank, where they would be pleased to see all those wishing to purchase at low prices.

Also, a large and handsome assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Their stock is entirely new, having been recently purchased in the Northern markets.

A. M. JOHNSON. C. S. JOHNSON.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27-6m

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from New York a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, a large assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Silk lace and Florence Bonnets;

A large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, &c.; Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery, &c., to which I invite the attention of my friends, customers and the public generally.

JAMES A. McCOLEMAN.

Springfield, N. C., Sept. 8, 1853. 27-5w

NOTICE.

MRS. LAIN will open a School at her own dwelling, to commence the first Monday in October. She solicits a share of the public patronage.

September 10, 1853. 27-2t

☞ The friends of JESSE B. CARVER will support him for the office of Lieutenant Colonel, of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia. Election on the 22d September.

September 10. 1tpd

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept 9. 27tf

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.

ALL persons interested, will please take notice, that, by an Act of the last Session of the Legislature, the time for holding the Fall Term of said Superior Court, has been changed from the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September to the FOURTH MONDAY in SEPTEMBER.

A. McMILLAN, Clerk.

Lumberton, Sept. 3, 1853. 26-2t

OFFICE OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday, the 16th of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House in Pittsborough, said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:—

Subscribers' Names.	No. of Shares
J. H. Rothwell	1
A. B. Rothwell	1
W. O. Jeffreys	1
John A. Cox	1
P. Giard	1
Andrew Vestal	1
C C Tally	1
O Andrews	1
James Hutton	2
A. N. Beth	1
William Watson	2
William Smith	1
James McGary	1
E. B. Drake	1
W. F. Collins	3
E. Fooshee	1
O. W. Lindley	1
Nicholas Marks	1
Thomas B. Long	2
B. J. Hackney	2
O. D. Petty	1
James D. Pullin	10
John McKellar	1
G. W. Hight	1
James Brown	1
John W. Lane	1
George Wilcox	7
John W. Hooker	5
G. M. Brazier	5
M. C. Gardner	5
John A. McDonald	2
J. M. Walker	1
W. H. Hughes	1
Charles Bright	5

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer

Pittsboro', Sept. 7, 1853. 27-ts

WINE.

THE Wine makers will find a good article of Apple Brandy at our Store.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 12. 27-tf

NOTICE.

FRUIT TREES, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest kinds, at the Nursery of the subscriber, near Greensborough, N. C.

AGENTS.—Worth and Elliot, Fayetteville; J. Luther and Knight, Montgomery county; and Nathan Bowdon, Richmond county, N. C.

All orders addressed to the Proprietor at Greensboro' promptly attended to. Postage must be paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Sept. 10, 1853. 27-7t

☞ All persons are hereby cautioned from encroaching on my lands in Cumberland and Bladen Counties. Persons now *squatting* will take notice, as I am determined to enforce the law on all offenders.

HUGH SIMPSON, Sr.

Sept. 8, 1853. 27*2tpd

Valuable Town Lots For Sale.

ON Friday the 7th of October, I shall sell at public sale, a number of Town Lots situated at the Depot on the North Carolina Railroad where the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road crosses said Railroad. This Depot is in the south part of Guilford county, sixteen miles south-west of Greensborough, and 17 miles south-east of Salem; it is the highest point on the Railroad, in a healthy country, a Plank Road is already constructed from it to Fayetteville and constructing and extending westward through Salem to the mountain counties. This depot, being the nearest point on the Railroad to those counties and by Plank Road making it of easy access to them, must, if capital should concentrate at it, make it one of the most important depots on the North Carolina Railroad. Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON KENDALL.

September 6, 1853. G P 27-ts

HEAD QUARTERS, 33D REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1853.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to appear with their Companies, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the Law directs. At which time and place an Election will be held for a Lieut. Colonel of this Regiment.

By order of the Colonel Commandant.

WM. ALDERMAN, Adj't.

26-3t

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS recently purchased in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, a large addition to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.—which he is now receiving.

His Medicines were selected by himself, with usual care as to purity and genuineness.

He will furnish Physicians, Country Merchants, and the public with Drugs, Medicines, &c., at as low prices as they can be afforded in the State.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1853. 26-2m

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will pay until further notice, the highest cash price for Turpentine.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

August 29, 1853. 23-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1853.

John Gilchrist and others, vs. the Heirs at Law of Sarah Henderson, deceased, and Mary McGirt, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Rice Henderson and Sarah Henderson, Heirs at Law of Sarah Henderson, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, in the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, by their pleading, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1853, and of American Independence the 78th year.

Issued 5th day September, 1853.

SHD HOWELL, C. C. C.

26swlt$5

The Copartnership of Willkings & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. W. WILLKINGS,
A. J. O'HANLON.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1853.

☞ The Commission, Forwarding and Grocery business will be continued by E. W. Willkings on his own account, under the name and style of Willkings & Co.

September 1, 1853. 25-4t

WANTED.

TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS will find steady employment and good wages by applying to

A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 3, 1853. 25-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now prepared to carry passengers with despatch. They will connect with the morning train going North. This train connects with the Portsmouth and Petersburg route at Weldon. I will make the connection both ways, CERTAIN—more than the stage has done heretofore. We leave Warsaw on arrival of the morning train from the North. Passage $4.

J. B. ASKEW.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the Mercantile business, under the firm and style of

W. H. Lutterloh & Co.

We have taken the stand formerly occupied by T. S. Lutterloh, near the foot of Haymount, where we will take pleasure in waiting on our customers. We will give particular attention to the Bartering business, and the purchase of all kinds of Country Produce.

We have now in Store a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions, Leather, Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, &c., and are daily expecting to receive from the Northern cities a full and complete stock of every article in the Grocery line; also, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,—which we can sell for cash or good paper, or barter on as good terms as any establishment in Fayetteville.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
M. J. RAMSEY.

August 12, 1853. 25tf

New Medicine Store.

WE have just received a new supply of select MEDICINES, together with a superior article of French Brandy, choice Madeira, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines, (which were selected for us by a judge, from one of the best houses in Philadelphia, for medical purposes.)

As our Medicines were bought with a view to Prescriptions, Farmers and others who keep Family Medicines will do well to give us a call. All our Medicines are warranted to be of the most select kind.

HALL & ROBINSON.

At the Old Stand of Jos. B. & R. W. Robinson, corner of Old and Green streets.

N. B. Prescriptions carefully and accurately put up.

H. & R.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

Citrate of Magnesia, a cooling and pleasant Purgative. For sale by HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

CARBONATE SODA.	Fluid Extract of Senna.
Sal. Eratus.	Comp. Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
Pearl Starch.	Harlam Oil, or Mollicumtum.
Saltpetre.	British Oil.
Borax.	Cod-liver Oil.
Tooth Powders.	Turlington's Balsam.
" Brushes.	Windsor Soap.
Evans's Lancets.	Nutmegs, &c. &c.
Mustard.	For sale by

HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

A large supply of Balsam Capsules, for sale by HALL & ROBINSON.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having changed his former business, will be found at the Store on North-East corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr Hugh Graham. All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to call on him promptly and settle.

D. CLARK.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of Clark & Woodward, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, in connection with the sale of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Their stock was selected with great care by one of the firm, in New York, and is now ready for examination.

D. CLARK.
A. J. WOODWARD.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25-2m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

I HAVE on hand a few second hand BUGGIES for sale.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.

Sept. 3, 1853. 25tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost his Pocket Book yesterday, between the first Toll House on the Southern Plank Road and Rockfish Factory, containing some six or seven dollars in Bank notes and one Note on Neill McNeill, Esq. of Robeson Co. for $29, one ditto on Wm. Willis, Esq. of Robeson Institute, for $50, both payable to Thos. H. Ellis, and endorsed by him to me.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Notes.

TIMOTHY S. REGANS.

St. Paul's, Robeson, Aug. 30, 1853. 24-3m

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is duly authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles; *Silver and Plated Ware*; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold Pencils and Pens; Fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Fine Razors and Scissors; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Double and single-barrel Guns; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; a good assortment of Pistols; Walking Canes; Port-Monneys; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Flesh, Tooth and Lather Brushes; a good assortment of Violins and Bows; Clarionets; Flageolets; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; large and small Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; Microscopes; Spy Glasses; Ladies' Work Boxes; Coral; Eight and One day Clocks; variety of Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired.

W. PRIOR.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-3m

1853.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE stock of Goods, consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods; a large supply of Ready-made Clothing; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Saddlery; Hardware; Groceries; Drugs and Medicines;

With a great many other kinds of Goods, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-2m

P. S. Persons who have been indebted to us for one year or more will please pay up.

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance.

For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 10, 1852. 21tf

Turpentine and Timber Lands for sale.

THE LANDS known as "the Stewart Lands," lately owned by Waddill and Lutterloh, and now belonging jointly to John Waddill, Jr. and the Centre Plank Road Company, are for sale. They consist of about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, bounded by Puppy Creek, Rockfish, and the Mulatto Road—are situated about 13 to 20 miles South West of Fayetteville, the Centre Plank Road passing through the Southern portion of them. They are all good Turpentine and Timber lands, and are easily accessible, as Timber has been rafted from points higher up on Rockfish.

Terms will be made favorable.

JAS. G. COOK.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

August 31, 1853. 24-4t

$100 REWARD.

WE will pay $70 reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, of our boy JIM, who we purchased on 18th of June last, of Mr. Malcom Munroe, of Cypress Creek, Bladen county. He left our Mill on the 20th of same month, and is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of his old home. Jim is about 24 years old, broad face, stout little, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, very intelligent and likely.

We will give a further reward of Fifty Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

HOOPER & MARTIN.

Wilmington, Aug. 31, 1853. 24-3t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BEING determined to quit selling Liquors, we now offer a small lot of Fine Liquors at New York cost and charges; such as French Brandy, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines, 3 baskets Champagne, 1 Anchor Brandy Champagne Cider, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above Liquors would do well to call and see us.

TROY & MARSH.

Aug. 4, 1853. 1tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE HAVE on hand a large amount of Lumber of different kinds, flooring, weather boards, scantling, laths, &c., some of which is partly seasoned. Also, a large lot of Timber, which we will sell reasonable for cash or on time to punctual customers. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at our Mill, on Cross Creek, near the Bridge.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 2, 1853. 14tf

New Stock Seasonable Goods

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Suitable and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets and Ribbons, Ready-made Clothing, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, and a large and general assortment of Staple Articles, all of which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers. He has just received his Stock of

Groceries, Confectionaries, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

North-west Corner Market Square.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 2, 1853. 14tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public generally.

P. SHEPHERD.

May 3, 1853. 18tf

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Green street, known as the Market House, a building recently occupied by Robinson & Shepherd, in which he will keep constantly on hand a full and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Combs, Cards, Cloth, and Surgical Instruments; Glassware, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders promptly supplied from Country Merchants and others, to whom he would respectfully solicit a call, as he is determined to sell goods cheap for cash, and give satisfaction to both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

July 24, 1853. 22tf

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Frock, Dress and Sack Coats, Cassimere, Pantaloon, Fancy and Satin Vestings, a variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which he will sell low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies' Shoes, La Dee Mosses, Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' fine dress Gaiters, Opera, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES, which he is willing to sell for cash or barter on exchange for Cash, on liberal terms.

J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. 81tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. Numerous additions and extensive repairs will be made to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 20tf

NEW FALL GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now received a portion, and expect to receive this week their ENTIRE STOCK of FALL GOODS, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas; with a large lot of Ready-made Clothing.

The above Stock is the largest we have ever offered in this market, and will be sold at WHOLESALE for Cash, or on the usual time for approved notes.

Merchants are invited to examine our Goods.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 15, 1853. 19tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

SALES OF LOTS ON *Beaufort Harbor.*

THE Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the 31st day of October next, a large number of valuable Lots.

The lands of this Company front about two miles on the most accessible and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no agents or drummers in the Western part of the State or any where else, offering to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $70,000. During the winter and ensuing spring, a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics; ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale.

One fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Ross, Sec'y, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board,

T. F. UNDERWOOD, President.

August 13, 1853. 14-2m

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber has removed from the North, with a very nice and well selected stock of

Watches & Jewelry,

Embracing all the late styles and fashions.

Large Lot of SILVER WARE; Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Dining and Dessert Forks, plain, threaded, I. P. and Bunswick patterns; Butter Knives, Shell Sets, Cream and Mustard Spoons, Pistol Guns, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors and Fruit Cut Glasses, Cruets, Sugar Dishes, Snuff and Tray, Ladies' Work Boxes—Full assortment of Military Goods—Ornaments, Epaulets, Sabres, Rifles, Accordeons, Flutinas, Large and Small Music Boxes, (some with Piano accompaniment,) Violins, (some very fine Italian,) Surveyors' Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Eye Glasses for Misses, very fine Razors and Strops, Fine Scissors. Large Set Pocket and Table Cutlery, some in sets of 51 pieces. Pocket Knives, with spoon, fork, blade, file and &c. Large lot of well selected double barrel Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, &c. A good assortment of Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols. Fancy or Sword and Pocket Cloaked Walking Canes.

All of which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers.

J. W. McNEILL.

August 14, 1853. 19tf

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Agnes, Capt. Sand Berry, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who favor them with their custom may depend upon prompt attention to shipping by her, and every effort will be used to give satisfaction in each particular. Goods will be received by R. R. Bessent, at the Steamboat Landing, Fayetteville, as soon as the Agnes arrives.

Wilmington, Aug. 1853. 18tf

FINE BRANDY.

A FEW Pipes very fine BRANDY, suitable for Wine makers.

JAS. G. COOK.

August 13, 1853. 19-1w

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample storage accommodations, large wharf and store sheds to accommodate consignments. Naval stores will be shipped to Boston, New York, or to other markets to advantage, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.

I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hanson, Wayne county.
J. B. Wilkinson & Co., Hillsborough.
W. Tate, " "
A. G. Thompson, Johnston county.
Bellamy & Graham, " "
D. Brown, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
E. B. Bennett, " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 86Y

CLEAR EAVES Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 20, 1853. 98tf

BACON.

North Carolina Bacon for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 19, 1853. 94tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and friction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county, will receive prompt attention.

P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 84Y

SHINGLES.

WE want 100,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 83tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn, For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENROW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, JOHN H. COOK, JAS. KYLE, } Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $7,000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favored by situated, as compared with other places in the State, for insurance.

The Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organized applications to the amount of $500,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm basis.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

July 7, 1853. 69tf

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

E. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Allerton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martin, Fayetteville.

July 20, 1853. 69tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.

May 28, 1853. 97tf

THE Steamer Fanny Lutterloh is running as follows:

Leave Fayetteville Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock.—Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 18, 1853. 71-2m

THOS. J. JOHNSON

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. Large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
4000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 High four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feby 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMFIELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

T. J. J.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Parr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

THE LARGEST

SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Thomas G. Stearns,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

At Nett Cash Prices—time granted by adding interest.

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the City, to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.

THOMAS G STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-Ypd

Spring, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

NEW GOODS

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Loaf, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; iron; saddles, bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; sparles, shovels and forks; trace, dog, tongue, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, cross-cut and hand saws; cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Swedes, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *safety-fuse and blasting powder;* hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce generally.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 30, 1853. 15-tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 58tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

At Reduced Prices.

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c.

EDWARD K. TRYON,

131 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Rifle Locks, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

July, 1853. 11-1Ypd

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853. 90tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, make his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 20, 1851. 35tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

PREPARED

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,

Especially beneficial to Turnips, and all other Root Crops.

HOYT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 231 Water Street, and 122 West Street, corner of Dey Street, NEW YORK.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realise the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange, &c.

June 14, 1853. 3-3mpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of May last, a negro boy called CALVIN, nineteen years old, height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 160 lbs., a black negro, had ear rings in each ear when he left, no clothing recollected except a dark blue overcoat. This boy was purchased of Dr. John McNeill of Robeson county, about the 1st of May. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or if lodged in a Jail in this State. It is very probable he is in the neighborhood of his former owner.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 30. 7-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

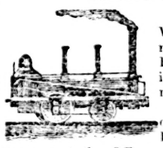
RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mills,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $12. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 1-tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Shoe Thread, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Spring Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpet Lining, &c. &c. Connected with either branch of the business they are prepared to offer to punctual customers as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Saddle Trees, and Spencer's G10 TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a new and well assorted STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods call and examine his purchase, as he is determined to sell for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. THOMSON.

May 6, 1853. 90tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine for the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they are like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, are sure to cure very worst cases of Piles, and all remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the **circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthful tone and action;** and as an Anti-Bilious Medicine they have a equal. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Side, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the lungs and Vital Organs as do these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of pills.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale by Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith, who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Expectorant* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills*, which cure the Ague and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.

☞ Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair. It is a Cure of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External Wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Dr. Barry, after a careful examination of the books, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a fraction of

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have a standing testimonial of its excellence on their own heads. The clear perception of the skin, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommend it to the attention of the people. This was all that the proprietor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the article exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The sales could not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and we believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies,